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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/585,762		06/02/2000	Dirk Van Hyning	. 5019	5865
25280	7590	09/23/2005		EXAMINER	
MILLIKE		MPANY	WACHTEL, ALEXIS A		
PO BOX 1926 SPARTANBURG, SC 29303				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,			1764	
				DATE MAIL ED: 00/22/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Ар	plication No.	Applicant(s)	
		/585,762	HYNING, DIRK VAN	
Office Action Summ	eary Exa	aminer	Art Unit	
	Ale	xis Wachtel	1764	
Period for Reply			with the correspondence address MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,	
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM - Extensions of time may be available under the after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of	THE MAILING DATE provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). this communication. aximum statutory period will app of for reply will, by statute, cause emonths after the mailing date of the statute.	OF THIS COMMUN In no event, however, may a only and will expire SIX (6) MO to the application to become A	ICATION. To reply be timely filed WITHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1) Responsive to communicatio	n(s) filed on 17 March	2005.		
2a) This action is FINAL.	2b)⊠ This actio			
3) Since this application is in co	•—		tters, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the			•	
Disposition of Claims	•			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>17-22 and 24-32</u> is/a	are pending in the app	lication.	•	
4a) Of the above claim(s)				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed				
6) Claim(s) <u>17-22 and 24-32</u> is/s				
7) Claim(s) is/are objecte	-			
8) Claim(s) are subject to		ction requirement.		
Application Papers				
9)☐ The specification is objected t	o by the Evaminer			
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on	•	d or h) objected to	hy the Examiner	
Applicant may not request that a				
		- · · · · ·	g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
11) The oath or declaration is obje				
riority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•			
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a	a claim for foreign prior	rity under 35 LLS C	\$ 110(a) (d) or (f)	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ Nor		inty under 55 G.G.G.	3 119(a)-(d) 01 (1).	
1. Certified copies of the		ve been received	•	
2. Certified copies of the			Application No.	
			n received in this National Stage	
application from the Int			Treceived in this National Stage	
* See the attached detailed Office			t received	
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.ttachment(s)				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	•	4) Interview	Summary (DTO 442)	
) D Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing R			Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date	
) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO Paper No(s)/Mail Date			Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	
Patent and Trademark Office OL-326 (Rev. 7-05)	Office Action S	Summary	Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20050909	

Art Unit: 1764

Detailed Action

Page 2

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment and accompanying Remarks filed 8-9-05 have been entered and carefully considered.

The amendment is sufficient to overcome the obviousness rejections of claims 17-22 and 24-32 since the previously applied prior art fails to teach the use of the claimed binder material as now claimed. However, an updated search yielded new prior art that provides a new basis of rejection as shown below. Applicant's arguments are rendered moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 17-22,24-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 5,981,063 to Yokozeki et al and US 6,149,927 to Ghosh.

With respect to claim 17, Yokozeki et al teach a treated substrate comprising:

a finish comprising a) solid compounds selected from the group consisting of metal particles, metal salts, metal oxides, and any combinations thereof (Col 2, lines 40-43);(Col 3, lines 1-13), and b) at least one binder material (Col 3, line 45), wherein said binder material, after processing and application to said substrate, is not readily water soluble, is not susceptible to attack by a standard laundering additive selected from the

Application/Control Number: 09/585,762

Art Unit: 1764

said substrate.

group consisting of detergents, solvents, bleaches, or mixtures thereof, and is not susceptible to degradation due to exposure to high temperatures associated with standard laundry drying temperatures', a substrate selected from the group consisting of a yarn, a fabric comprised of individual fibers, and a film, and having at least one surface thereof', wherein said finish is adhered to at least one portion of said surface of

Yokezeki et al and Ghosh do not teach that the claimed binder material is selected from the group consisting of melamine formaledehyde resins, acrylic resins, permanent press resins, pvc/vinyl chloride copolymers, ethoxylated polyester, and mixtures thereof. Ghosh is directed to biocidal compositions (Abstract) and teaches that nets (Col 7, lines 5-7) can be used in conjunction with a biocide and binder. In particular, Ghosh identifies conventional binders suitable for binding a biocidal composition to a fiber net as polyvinyl chloride and acrylic resins (Col 7, lines 18-28). Since both Ghosh and Yokezeki et al recognize the utility of employing a binder for the purpose of affixing a biocidal composition to a fiber susbtrate, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have used a binder made of pvc or acrylic resin with the biocide composition disclosed by Yokezeki et al.

With respect to claim 17, although Yokozeki et al and Ghosh do not do not explicitly teach that at least one portion of said treated substrate retains at least 30% of said finish after 10 washes as performed in accordance with the wash procedure of MTCC Test Method 130-1981, it is reasonable to presume that said limitations are inherent to the invention. Support for said presumption is found in the use of similar

materials (i.e. a substrate coated with a metal ion generating compound and binder) and in the similar production steps (i.e. a substrate, a metal ion generating compound, and binder) used to produce the treated substrate. The burden is upon the Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594.

With respect to claim 18,24,27: wherein said substrate is an individual yarn (Yokozeki et al, Col 3, line 45).

With respect to claim 19,25,28: wherein said substrate is a textile fabric (Yokozeki et al, Col 1, line 60).

With respect to claim 20,26,29: wherein said finish comprises silver particles (Yokozeki et al, Col 2, lines 40-43); (Yokozeki et al, Col 3, lines 1-13).

With respect to claim 21 and 22: wherein said treatment is integrally retained in an amount of at least 30% after 20 washes.

With respect to claims 21 and 22, although Yokozeki et al does not explicitly teach that at least one portion of said treated substrate retains at least 30% of said finish after 20 washes, it is reasonable to presume that said limitations are inherent to the invention. Support for said presumption is found in the use of similar materials (i.e. a substrate coated with a metal ion generating compound and binder) and in the similar production steps (i.e. a substrate, a metal ion generating compound, and binder) used to produce the treated substrate. The burden is upon the Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594.

With respect to claims 30-32, although Yokozeki et al does not explicitly teach that at least one portion of said treated substrate, it is reasonable to presume that said

Art Unit: 1764

limitations are inherent to the invention. Support for said presumption is found in the use of similar materials (i.e. a substrate coated with a metal ion generating compound and binder) and in the similar production steps (i.e. a substrate, a metal ion generating compound, and binder) used to produce the treated substrate. The burden is upon the Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594.

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Wachtel whose telephone number is 571-272-1455. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30am to 6:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Glenn Caldarola, can be reached at (571)-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Page 5